The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1867. NO. 180.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

Saturday Evening, March 9, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good for Forty Tunes.

The Shelby (Ind.) *Courier* says:

Organs in the churches have become very fashionable of late. In almost every church you go into you will find one of these instruments. A friend of ours, who lives in a neighboring village, related to us on yesterday an amusing incident which occurred in their church.

He said, to be in fashion, they must have an organ. The congregation could not afford to pay an organist, so they got a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty tunes.

The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business: and, after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and continued playing two verses more; then, just as the clergyman completed the words "let us pray," the organ again clicked and started another tune.

The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the spring, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the aisle of the church, playing away, into the church-yard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the forty tunes were finished.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MONEY.—In one thing, at least, the Americans have outstripped the rest of the world, and that is in the manufacture of paper money. The artistic and mechanical skill which is lavished upon our bank notes exceeds that of any other country on the face of the globe; the bank notes of England are rude in comparison. Strange as it may seem, the finest and best steel engraving is done in the city of New York, and for specimens exhibited, the American Bank Note Company took the first premium at the World's Fair, held in London. As a reward for their triumph of skill and art, it may almost be said with truth that the city of New York, through this one establishment, furnishes the whole world with her bank notes. Greece, Italy, Russia, and the British Provinces, Brazil, Nicaragua, and the South American republics, too numerous to mention, with Mexico and the United States, send their orders to this establishment, receiving in return money which commends itself for its exceeding beauty. The Italian order for money, next to that of the United States, is the largest one ever executed. Some idea of its size may be formed, when it is stated that one hundred and twenty thousand sheets, containing twenty-five notes each, are sent off each week.

THE HAIR.—The ordinary length of the hair of the head in woman varies from twenty inches to a yard, but they are of unusual occurrence; its weight from five to eight ounces. A cotemporary relates an instance where the hair on a lady's head attained the measurement of two yards in length. But its proper length for texture and strength should not exceed twenty-four inches, and its value as long hair is much depreciated in price when it falls shorter.—It has been calculated by Withof that the beard grows at the rate of a line and a half a week, which gives a length of six and a half inches in the course of the year, while for a man of eighty years of age twenty seven feet would have fallen before the razor. We are informed that the beard of the Burgomaster Hans Steinbergen was so long that, upon one occasion, having forgotten to fold up the same, he trod on it, as he ascended to the council chamber at Brunn, and was thereby thrown down and killed.

WHO KNOWS BEST?—We were highly amused last evening, says an exchange, at hearing the following story told by a person in illustration of the peculiar logic of an opponent: The speaker said a few years ago he was living in Missouri, and his neighbor had a negro named Ephe, who was a regular attendant at Church, and was proud of his Bible learning. He was sawing wood one day, while his master's son, a lad of about twelve years, was looking on, and now and then asking questions.

"Which of the apostles does you like best?" asked Ephe.

"Well, I don't know," drawled the boy.

"I likes Sampson," said Ephe; "he was so strong, and piled up dem wicked folks so."

"Why, Ephe," replied the boy, "Sampson was not one of the apostles."

Ephe put down his saw and looked at the youngster a moment in amazement, and then he asked him, with an air of triumph, "Look here, white boy, how old am you?"

"Twelve," replied the boy.

"Well, I'se forty; now, who ought to know best; I ax you dat?"

We heard, the other day, of a man who once lived within a hundred miles of Toledo, who was possessed of a large property, but, like all men, be their property large or small, he had to die, though dying he did what most men won't do—he left a will bequeathing half of his wealth, (being childless,) to his wife, for her use, as long as she remained single; the other half to be given to her when she marries again. If such acts were frequent charming widows would be more charming, and widowhood much shorter lived.

Prentice, in the Louisville *Journal*, thus concludes a notice of the late poet of Idlewild:—"Farewell, Willis! As the Hebrew girl by her loved river sits and listens to its melancholy wail, mourning for glories long since faded, so sit we to-night by the fresh made grave, and mourn for one whose lightest strain stirred our rugged nature and softened its stern chords, until only harmony—soft, sweet, delicious harmony—filled our soul. Willis, farewell!"

CALMNESS.—However we may differ in opinion as to the course to be pursued under the present deplorable circumstances, we are all doubtless influenced by honest convictions, and by upright motives. Let us, therefore, exercise tolerance, control our tempers, and abstain from excited and exciting language.—*Richmond Whig.*

The gay and frivolous youth of Boston divide their enthusiasm between Blot on Dyspepsia, and Dana on International Law.

STRETCH A LITTLE.—A little girl and her brother were on their way to the grocer's one wintry morning. The ground was white with frost, and the wind was sharp. They were both poorly dressed, but the little girl had a sort of coat over her, which she seemed to have outgrown. As they walked briskly along, she drew her little companion close up to her, saying: "Come under my coat, Johnny." It isn't big enough for both," he replied. "I think I can stretch it a little," she said; and they were soon as close together and as warm as two birds in the same nest. How many shivering bodies, and heavy hearts and weeping eyes there are in the world, just because people do not stretch their comforts a little beyond themselves.

MORAL COMMUNITIES.—We challenge the country to produce as clean a bill of morality as that shown by Norfolk and Portsmouth during the past 48 hours. There was not a single arrest made in either city, and what's more, there was no good cause for any.—This is a flattering showing for a population of about 60,000, at which figure we estimate the inhabitants of the several cities and towns within the jurisdiction of Mayors Ludlow and White, and would seem to indicate that we need no law, either civil or military, in this section of the country.—*Norfolk Journal.*

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R.;" Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.	MINNESOTA.
James Dixon, c,	Alex Ramsay, r
Orris S Ferry, r	Dan'l S Norton, c
CALIFORNIA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John Conness, r	Aaron H Craigin, r
Cornelius Cole, r	Jas W Patterson, r
DELAWARE.	NEW YORK.
Geo Read Riddle, c	Edwin D Morgan, r
Willard Saulsbury, c	Roscoe Conkling, r
ILLINOIS.	NEW JERSEY.
Richard Yates, r	A G Cattell, r
Vacancy.	F T Frelinghuysen, r
INDIANA.	NEVADA.
Thos A Hendricks, c	Wm M Stewart, r
Lyman Trumbull, r	Vacancy
IOWA.	OHIO.
James W Grimes, r	Benj. F Wade, r
James Harlan, r	John Sherman, r
KANSAS	OREGON.
Vacancy	Geo H Williams, r
Do	Henry W Corbett, r
MAINE.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Lott M Morrill, r	Chas R Buckalew, c
W P Fessenden, r	Simon Cameron, r
MASSACHUSETTS.	RHODE ISLAND.
Chas Sumner, r	Wm Sprague, r
Henry Wilson, r	Henry B Anthony, r
MARYLAND.	TENNESSEE.
Reverdy Johnson, c	David T Fowler, r
Vacancy	J S Patterson, c
MISSOURI.	VERMONT.
John B Henderson, r	Geo F Edmunds, r
C D Drake, r	Simon Cameron, r
MICHIGAN.	WISCONSIN.
Zachariah Chandler, r	Jas B. Doolittle, c
Jacob M Howard, r	Vacancy.
KENTUCKY.	WEST VIRGINIA.
James Guthrie, c	Peter G Van Winkle, r
Vacancy.	Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.	MISSOURI.
1 Stephen Tabor, c	1 Wm A Pile, r
2 Demas Barnes, c	2 C A Newcom, r
3 Wm E Robinson, c	3 Thos E Noell, c
4 John Fox, c	4 J J Gravelly, r
5 John Morrissey, c	5 J W McClurg, r
6 Thos E Stewart, c	6 R T Van Horn, r
7 John W Chandler, c	7 Benj F Loan, r
8 James Brooks, c	8 J F Benjamin, r
9 Fernando Wood, c	9 G W Anderson, r
10 Wm H Robertson, r	MICHIGAN.
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r	1 Fer C Beaman, r
12 John H Kercham, r	2 Chas Upson, r
13 Thos Cornell, r	3 Austin Blair, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c	4 Thos W Ferry, r
15 J A Griswold, r	5 B E Trowbridge, r
16 Orange Ferris, r	6 John F Driggs, r
17 C T Hulburd, r	MINNESOTA.
18 James M Marvin, r	1 Wm Windom, r
19 Wm C Fields, r	2 Ignatius Donnelly, r
20 A H Laflin, r	NEW JERSEY.
21 Roscoe Conkling, r	1 William Moore, r
22 J C Churchill, r	2 Wm A Newell, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r	3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
24 T M Pomeroy, r	4 John Hill, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r	5 G A Halsey, r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r	NEVADA.
27 Hamilton Ward, r	Delons R Ashley, r
28 Lewis Selye, r	OHIO.
29 Burt Van Horn, r	1 Benj Eggleston, r
30 J M Humphrey, c	2 R B Hayes, r
31 H Van Aernam, r	3 Robt C Schenck, r
DELAWARE.	4 Wm Lawrence, r
John Nicholson, c	5 Wm H Munger, c
	6 R W Clark, r
ILLINOIS.	7 Saml Shellabarger, r
1 N B Judd, r	8 C S Hamilton r
2 J F Farnsworth, r	9 Ralph P Buckland, r
3 E B Washburne, r	10 James M Ashley, r
4 A C Harding, r	11 John T Wilson, r
5 E C Ingersoll, r	12 P Van Trump, c
6 Burton C Cook, r	13 G W Morgan c
7 H P H Brownell, r	14 Martin Welker, r
8 Shelby McCullum, r	15 Tobias A Plants, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c	16 John A Bingham, r
10 A G Burr, c	17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
11 Sam'l Marshall, c	18 Rufus P Spalding r
12 John Baker, r	19 James A Garfield, r
13 G B Baum, r	
At large, J A Logan, r	OREGON.
INDIANA.	J D H Henderson, r
1 Wm E Niblack, c	PENNSYLVANIA.
2 Michael C Kerr, c	1 Samuel J Randall, c
3 M C Hunter, r	2 Charles O'Neill, r
4 Wm S Holman, c	3 Leonard Myers, r
5 Geo W Julian, r	4 W D Kelley, r
6 John Colburn, r	5 Caleb N Taylor, r
7 H D Washburne, r	6 D Markely Boyer, c
8 Godlove S Orth, r	7 John M Broomall, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r	8 Lawrence Getz c
10 Wm Williams, r	9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r	10 Henry L Cake, r
IOWA.	11 D M Van Anken, c
1 James F Wilson, r	12 Charles Dennison, c
2 Hiram Price, r	13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
3 Wm B Allison, r	14 Geo F Miller, r
4 W M Longbridge, r	15 A J Goldsbrenner, c
5 G M Dodge, r	16 Wm H Koontz, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r	17 Daniel S Morrell, r
KANSAS.	18 Stephen F Wilson, r
Sidney Clark, r	19 G W Schofield, r
MAINE.	20 Darwin A Finney, r
1 John Lynch, r	21 John Covode, r
2 Sidney Parham, r	22 J K Morehead, r
3 James G Blaine, r	23 Thomas Williams, r
4 John A Peters, r	24 G V Lawrence, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r	VERMONT.
MASSACHUSETTS.	1 E E Woodbridge, r
1 Thos D Eliot, r	2 Lake Poland, r
2 Oakes Ames, r	3 W G Smith, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r	WISCONSIN.
4 Sam'l Hooper, r	1 Halbert E Paine, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r	2 Benj F Hopkins, r
6 Nat P Banks, r	3 Amasa Cobb, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r	4 Chas A Eldridge, c
8 John B Baldwin, r	5 Philetus Sawyer, r
9 W B Washburne, r	6 C C Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r	WEST VIRGINIA.
MARYLAND.	1 C D Hubbard, r
1 Hiram McCullough, c	2 Benj M Kitchen, r
2 S Arthur, c	3 Daniel Polsey, r
3 C E Phelps, c	
4 Francis Thomas, r	
5 Frederick Stone, c	

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel B Goodloe.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina—Session 1866-'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Fercleve
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Sneed
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harriss
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.
32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—C Hand
39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr *Marshall*
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E *Matthews*
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.,—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.,—A C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—*M L McCorkle*
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harriss
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, *Macon*, &c., J R Love, *Jr.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C *M* Gorham
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Beasley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Aiken
Buncombe—Montraville Patton
Burke—John Sudderth
Cabarrus—J *M* Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W G Morrisett
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Rodnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G *Moore*, G *May*, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J *M* McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham
Cumberland—W *McI*, *McKay* and T S Lutterloh
Currituck—W G Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—S B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—F H Rountree
Guilford—W B Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Grant—D A Jenkins,
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harnett—Dr R C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C *Moore*
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B R Hinnant
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—E F Bright
Lincoln—Dr *M L* Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley and J M Hutchison.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm *M* Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan M Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W *McClammy*
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A *Martin*
Onslow—A J *Murrill*
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W R Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—S T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter McRae
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory McNair and J A *McArthur*
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison *M* Waugh
Stanly—L C Morton
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Parry.
Warren—John R Turnbull, B M Collins
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and Dr Tyra York
Yadkin—T *M* Vestal
Yancey and *Mitchell*—*Mr* Williams

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
Jan 19—3m PROPRIETOR.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Nov 9-tf Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,
Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice. Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE
Nov 30-tf Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings 4 to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices.
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
Real Swiss Muslins and Tarltans.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

"Just a Step or two Ahead."

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS,

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "
ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,
Just received at

GEO. T. COOKE'S,
Feb 26-171-tf Cheap Store.

SELLING OFF AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,
OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,
Dec 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

¼ Brown Shirting	12c	cents	per	yard.
4-4 do.	16	"	"	"
4-4 " heavy	20	"	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting "	25	"	"	"
¼ Arctic Bleaching,	15	"	"	"
¼ Willow Bridge do.	20	"	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Hanover extra "	33½	"	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

¼ white all wool Flannel	45	cents	per	yard.
¼ " " " fine	60	"	"	"
4-4 " " "	75	"	"	"
4-4 " " " Extra fine Flannel	$1 00	"	"	"

4-4 " all wool ext. heavy shaker Flannel $1,00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
Feb 9-157-tf No. 16, Fayetteville, Str.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care
Feb 4-2ms.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
Jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE CRESCENT BASE Ball Club, at its Club Room in this City last night, March 5th, 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Club does hereby direct the Secretary to forthwith transmit a challenge to the University Base Ball Club of Chapel Hill, N. C. to contend for the Champion Ball of the State.

W. R. ANDERSON, President.

S. G. RYAN, Secretary.
mar 6-177-tf

200 PR. MILES GOAT BOOTS, KID AND Congress Gaiters for Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 11-158-tf Wholesale Grocers.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUano to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 4-152-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 1-150-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 23-169-tf Wholesale Grocers.

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 8-156-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1000 bush. Selected Seed Oats—very Choice,
100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 22-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDLES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

50 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
50 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. B. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Pra. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery *at Cost.*
Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.

A fine article of Bacon always on hand.—Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.

Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally very cheap for cash.

Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Feb 13-tf Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye
2 " Old Monongahela **** Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins,

In Store.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 1-174-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf Commission Merchants.
Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES ARriving late day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-170-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of Comber and Platform Scales.

At BRIGGS & DODD'S.
Feb 25-170-2

FOR RENT.

A small house with two rooms, and fire places. Apply at the
mar 5-176-tf SENTINEL OFFICE.

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No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
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OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
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Feb 15-162-3m

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ARMY REVOLVER,	44-100 in. Calibre,
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POCKET REVOLVER, (Rider's pt.)	31-100 in Calibre,
REPEATING PISTOL, (Elliot pt.)	No 22 & 32 Cartr'ge,
VEST POCKET PISTOL,	No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartr'ge,
GUN CANE,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
BREECH LOADING RIFLE, (Beals')	No. 22, & 38. "
REVOLVING RIFLE,	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, New York.

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Feb 16-163-3m*

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR TO ANY BURNING OIL IN USE. It is Non-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease the clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not so trying to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RATCHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL

now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,

WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,
120 Maiden Lane, New York.
Feb 15-162-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N.C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

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General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

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We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each ship

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Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, } EDITORS.

Saturday Evening, March 9, 1867.

"Duty of the South."

A correspondent undertakes, to-day, to answer this important question. The reader will judge, whether or not he has succeeded. It is one which deeply agitates the public mind. We promptly confess, no question has been so difficult, to our minds, to determine fully and satisfactorily.—Hence, we have submitted our thoughts upon the subject hypothetically, rather than in a form which indicated certainty or full conviction of their correctness.

There are many clear and astute minds, pondering this question. The public and ourselves would be glad to hear from them, and to consider their mature thoughts. We invite them to our columns.

Our correspondent thinks we should "do right if the Heavens fall." Ah! that is precisely our doctrine. But what is right?—There lies the rub. It is right and our plain duty, he thinks, to stand firmly up to Andrew Johnson and the Constitution. So do we think, precisely. But how else can the South stand up to President Johnson and the Constitution, but by its almost unanimous approval and endorsement of the rectitude of the principles he advocates and endeavors to sustain, and a protest equally unanimous against the injustice and unconstitutionality of Congressional reconstruction? Has not the South done this, and would she not continue to do it, even though under duress or force her people consent to submit to a fate they cannot avoid?

But our correspondent further insists that we should "have faith in God" and then "stand still to see the salvation of the Lord." This we trust, all true Christians, who *live by faith*, are doing. But how can such counsel satisfy and relieve the great bulk of our people, many of who are mere nominal Christians and most of them unchristian, who live *alone by sight*. Our correspondent knows that the great concern of the Southern people is, *not* what party is to rule or what system of politics is to control the country. Thousands of them do not care a fig for party or politics; but their great concern about public affairs is, that they shall be so administered as to bring them the greatest amount of peace, protection, and personal prosperity. This is the great question with the Southern people, and it is on this ground they deprecate Radical rule and Radical reconstruction.

Now that Radical rule is inevitable, and the indications being that the more fiercely resisted by the South, the more violent, the more virulent and the stronger and the more immovable that rule will become, the absorbing question is, what shall the South do, effectually to mitigate that rule and if possible to remove its harshness as soon as possible?—How much we can bear, how long we can endure the continuous turmoil and agitation, which must seriously militate against the material and essential prosperity of the South, we cannot tell. If God in his wisdom and grace would condescend *to tell us what to do in this case*, then we should have a *fulcrum* for our faith, and then it would be easy to "stand still and see the salvation of God;" but until He speak, we are necessarily left to our own erring judgments. To us, the duty to submit quietly to what we cannot help, however hard, is plain. The only question of difficulty in the matter is this: Shall all of those who do not approve the reconstruction act, lie still and do nothing, and allow only those who do approve of it, white and black, to form a new State Constitution; or shall all who are permitted by Congress to take part in the Congressional reconstruction bear their share in that important matter? The lights before us seem plainly to dictate the policy, that *all* should participate.

The *Standard* wantonly and wickedly attempts to interfere with the execution of law, by plainly counselling the people to resist the assessment and collection of taxes under the new Revenue Act. Does it for a moment suppose, that the Congress which professedly adopts the new reconstruction act, for the purpose of maintaining law and order and the perservation of peace, and which in the same act legalizes the acts of the State governments, at least, as provisional, can sanction its Dorrite movements and its schemes to breed mischief, and encourage lawlessness in the State? If its editor has the slightest concern for the peace of society, we beg him to desist. Until the Military District Commander assumes command in the State, the laws of the United States and the laws of the State governments, not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, are in force. The Bankrupt bill, just passed the Congress, recognises specifically the validity of the tax bills for the collection of Federal and State revenue. In its madness at the State governments, let it not dream that any Military Commander can sanction its opposition, to what is strictly in accordance with the necessities of the State governments, so long as they are permitted to exist.

Erratum.—In making certain extracts from the *Standard* of 1856, on yesterday, relative to Mr. Hedrick, an improper credit, which, perhaps, every reader corrected for himself, was put to one of them. Instead of "Nov. 28, 1867," the credit, of course, as illustrating the difference between then and now, should have been "Oct. 28, 1856."

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gov. Worth, accompanied by the Hons. D. L. Swain and D. M. Barringer, left for Washington, last evening.

Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

We have heretofore noticed the receipt of some advance sheets of the work, bearing the above title, by James D. McCabe, jr., of Virginia, and soon to be issued from the press of the National Publishing Co., in Richmond. Such a work, under competent auspices, will be an invaluable acquisition, but we protest, if the sheets before us are to be regarded as a sample of its fairness and reliability, against this forthcoming book being regarded as authentic *history*.

For instance, on pages 401 and 402, in the course of the author's description of the memorable final charge, on the last and fatal day at Gettysburg, we find such perversions of fact as the following:

"Still the line pressed on, winning the admiration of even its foes by the magnificence of its advance. Suddenly, when the crest was almost reached, the hill-blazed with the fire of the Federal infantry, and Pettigrew's division, in spite of the efforts of its gallant commander to rally it, broke in dismay and fled from the field, leaving two thousand prisoners and fifteen standards in the hands of the Union Army." * * *

The triumph was dearly won, and was as brief as it was glorious. The enemy rallied on their second line, and poured a withering fire into the captured works now held by the Virginians. Glancing around to look for his supports, Pickett found that he was alone, that Pettigrew's men had fled and left him to his fate. His grand charge had been in vain."

We say that all this is perversion of fact. We will not charge that it is wilful. But an author, who has access to no better sources of information, had better cease to assume the *role* of the historiographer. It is a matter of *fame* that the division in question, which, the author says, was "composed almost entirely of North Carolina conscripts," did *not* break in dismay. Under the skilful direction of its noble commander, it did all that men could have done, or dared to do, under such a fire. Beyond this, we have nothing to say. It is not necessary to the vindication of the character of our own North Carolina Troops, that we should impeach the conduct of those from any other State or the reputation of any of its commanders.

We hope that some one of the old Pettigrew Brigade in the State will do justice to its reputation, in this matter, by promptly joining issue with Mr. McCabe, and giving the facts connected with the eventful third day of July, 1863.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the histories of the war, (so-called,) that have appeared since the surrender, except, perhaps, "The Last Ninety Days," either contain such positive reflections—as those we have quoted, or, at least, fail to do justice to the soldiers of North Carolina, than whom braver or better never marched under martial banners.

Brazil.

We ask the attention of the reader to the interesting article in our columns to-day on the subject of Brazil. It will perhaps be followed by a further delineation of that country. It is written by an intelligent and worthy gentleman, who has been seeking information with the view of making Brazil his future home, and who, at the solicitation of his friends, committed his information to writing for the benefit of the public. Our friend, the writer, is in no wise connected with any Emigration Society, and advises his friends to have none. If any one should be satisfied with the information given and desirous of going to Brazil, he advises them to go and examine for themselves, as he expects to do, with the sole view of settling in the country and making it a *home*. We shall be pleased to hear further from our correspondent, and especially enjoin upon him to communicate to the *Sentinel* the results of his personal examinations in Brazil, when he goes there.

We have doubted the policy of our Southern people expatriating themselves from the Sunny South. We fear there is no better home this side of Heaven than Old North Carolina, even after she shall have been *radicalized*. But if any of our friends find one *nearly* as good, under the circumstances, let them not be slow to let Southerners know it.

Let no man not acceptable to the Congress take part in the work of reconstruction. Let the loyal whites and the colored people do this work at once. Let no man interfere with them or embarrass them.—*Standard*.

Very well, who are the "loyal whites"—and who are the men "acceptable to Congress?" There can be but one test. Those whom Congress has disfranchised, by the very terms of the Sherman act, are, of course, not "acceptable" to it. This being so, the attempt of Holden, Pool, Settle, Logan, and at least one half of the delegates summoned to the 27th., by the disfranchised President of the late caucus in this City, to "interfere with or embarrass" the work of reconstruction, is mischievous and impertinent. Stand aside, gentlemen. Take back seats, every one of ye.

The Freedmen.—The report to the Head Quarters of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, giving an account of its operations in North Carolina, states that, during the month of January last, no outrage had been committed upon Freedmen. And we would add, none need ever be looked for, so long as the Freedmen conduct themselves with the propriety which most of them seem disposed to evince. Our colored people feel they are at home among their friends, who will not wantonly do them injustice or harm.

Walter A. Montgomery Esq., was elected County Solicitor, at the session of Warren County Court, the present week.

Four persons fell dead from heart disease last week in New England.

An unmarried man in Connecticut advertises for a five-twenty blonde.

There are in Indiana five hundred incurable insane persons, outside the asylums.

The Eastern folks are now busy making maple sugar.

For the Sentinel.

Brazil.

KINSTON, March 8, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—In the course of human (or inhuman) events, it may sometimes become necessary, or, at least, desirable for many people to dissolve the social, as well as political ties which have bound them to others; and I have been led by circumstances to the conviction that very many of our people are daily becoming deeply impressed with a sense of this necessity.

The love of our people for the "Old North State" has been that of sons for a Christian mother. To behold her now prostrate and expiring in ignominious death with power to save or relieve, forces upon them the stern conviction that the time has come to *part*. Many will linger on, unable to depart, and feeding hope with despair. It is a harsh and trying ordeal to sever the ties which bind us to *home*, even when its roof-tree is falling in ruins around us, and all its endearing comforts gone; and many are so strongly swayed by attachment to the land of their birth, that they will strive to live on in their accustomed haunts, and find a melancholy pleasure in sticking to their desolation. Such men are not deserving of blame, and their mournful pertinacity of temperament exalts them above our pity, and, in some sort, compels our admiration. I write not, therefore, for this class of men. A fiat of Omnipotence has commanded us to multiply and fill the earth. All countries *must* be peopled and they will do as well—perhaps better—than others, to people such a country as ours *is*, and *is to be*.

But there is another, and daily increasing class, who have looked mournfully on the past, but felt that 'it comes not back again,' and now their gaze is turned solely on the future. The question that forces itself, with constant recurrence, upon their reluctant minds is, what have we, in all human and reasonable probability, to expect here in the future, whether socially, politically, or agriculturally? Many feel strongly their duties to others as well as to themselves. In some cases they have families already growing upon their hands, and while such ties but redouble the fetters that bind them to the land in which birth or circumstances have placed them, a tender regard for the welfare and prospects of their children impels them with yet greater force to feel the necessity of seeking, for themselves and for those who are so dear to them, a new home, where they may be secure in the permanent possession of life, liberty, property and peace,—where they may find civil and religious freedom, under stable governments, and just and impartial laws, wisely, temperately and firmly administered. Where shall they find such a government and such a home, with such facilities and advantages of living as will comport with their impoverished condition and wasted means?—I feel sure it would be folly to seek them within Mexico, or any of the Spanish Republics South of us. It is in vain for a people to look for material prosperity or domestic happiness under a despotic or capricious and unstable government. The condition of Ireland and Poland exhibits the results of despotic laws more despotically administered, while that of Mexico and other Spanish Republics shows the effects of other unstable and capricious governments. No student of history can feel much surprise at the present condition of the people in these Republics. Their governments were intended to be copies of that of the United States, the inherent tendency of which is the capricious despotism of majorities, resulting, in the next step, in the domination of the military. The instability of these Republics, as compared with the United States, has been simply a question of *time*, influenced by fortuitous circumstances and the personal character of the people. Trained under the colonial vassalage of the despotic government of old Spain, the people of the South American Republics, of that blended character peculiar to the more mingled races of the South of Europe, at once self-reliant, brave and chivalrous, but rash, inconsiderate and fickle, have proved unequal to administer, for any length of time, with wisdom and prudence, the independent governments which their courage and capacity enabled them to achieve and establish. Their vanity and folly of administration have given to their governments a career, short, chequered and disastrous.

The character and training of the people of the United States were different. Originally nurtured under the liberal government of England, and of a more deliberate, steady and prudent temperament, they have been enabled to carry on for a much longer time, and with a more steady and consistent administration, a government perhaps more wisely constituted. But here, too, the inherent tendency to deterioration has worked unceasingly and with ever increasing energy. Compare the Government of the United States of to-day with that of sixty years ago? Its tendency *now* has become so glaring and palpable that "the way-faring man, tho' a fool, may see it."—Who can calmly and without concern contemplate what it promises to be ten years hence? Who can look into the most immediate future without dread forebodings, and an irrepressible impulse to fly from the evils that await him and his children? But whither shall we fly? Can we find a country in the stability and perseverance of whose government we can trust and in the just and wise administration of whose laws we can confide, while at the same time its facilities of living and means of support are such as to be within the reach of our crippled abilities?

I believe, Messrs. Editors, that Brazil offers to our people all of these characteristics, and, in subsequent notes, if you are pleased to publish them, I will tell you *why* I think so.

Many of our people, for some time past, have been discussing the feasibility and advantage of changing their abodes,—*now* many speak of the *necessity*. During a visit of some length recently made to the North, and in compliance with the request of several, I made every effort to acquire all the information I could find with respect to Brazil, its country and government, and fortunately met with greater facilities than I could have anticipated. Of this information I made notes, and all I desire now is, to lay it before those who may be seeking it. I shall state nothing but facts, or what I have received for facts on authority that I think entirely reliable. Yours, &c.

W.

A fast German youth of Hamilton, Ohio, lately drew his check for thirty-eight hundred dollars, got it cashed at one of the banks, and decamped with the money. If he never comes back it will be a cheap riddance for the old man.

On the 15th ult., a destitute Confederate soldier applied for admission into the Soldiers' Home at Chicago, and was refused.

It is said that the Rev. John Beckwith, of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Mr. Euer, of New York, have been spoken of in connection with the vacant Episcopal Bishopric of Georgia.

Our Point.—We wish to make one point, and it is a point we have insisted on ever since we were defeated—it is this, no matter what political changes may take place, our individual happiness will be greatly increased, by having enough to eat and to wear, and some little to drink.—*Danville Times.*

The Dorrite Movement.

We simply desire to put upon record the following piece of information. In the list below, we find the names of some, who may be classed among our quiet, peaceable citizens, and who, we judge, will make it known that the *Chairman* has placed them in a category to which they do not belong.—Real, genuine, *bona fide* Union men, as some of them are, cannot feel complimented when placed among disaffected, querulous, *quasi*-Union men, or "Southern loyalists," whose ideas of Union are limited to the one purpose of "buttering their own bread" and reigning in Pandemonium. The caucus was held either in the *Standard* office or at the Ex-P. G's. residence.

From the Raleigh Standard, March 7.

RECONSTRUCTION

At a meeting of the loyal Union members of the Legislature of North Carolina, with other loyal citizens, held in Raleigh, C. L. Harris, Esq., the Senator from Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk in the Chair, and W. R. Richardson, of Wake, Secretary, it was unanimously recommended that the people of the State promptly accept the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

It was unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting designate not less than one hundred citizens of the State, and that the citizens thus named be respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble in the City of Raleigh, on *Wednesday*, the 27th day of March, 1867, to consult together and mature a plan to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina, to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, in accordance with the terms prescribed in said act of Congress.

It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting confer with the colored people of the State, and ascertain their views and wishes, with a view to a prompt and harmonious co-operation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruction.

The Chairman has designated the following citizens, and earnestly requests that they meet in Raleigh for consultation on the day above named.

It was ordered that these proceedings be published in the *Standard*, and that other loyal papers be requested to copy.

C. L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

W. R. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

The following gentlemen, named by the Chairman, are requested to meet in Raleigh on the day above mentioned:

Alamance—J. B. McMurray, Dr. J. W. McAuley, G. M. Lea.
Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson.
Bertie—Lewis Thompson, John Pool, Dr. P. T. Henry, J. W. Beasley.
Buncombe—L. L. Stuart, Maj. W. W. Wallace, Wm. Lankford, Maj. W. W. Rollins.
Burke—Todd R. Caldwell.
Beaufort—D. M. Carter, Isaiah Respass, S. T. Carrow.
Craven—C. R. Thomas, Dr. H. J. Meninger, Col. David Heaton.
Cumberland—E. I. Pemberton.
Carteret—Dr. M. F. Arendell, W. J. Doughty.
Chowan—D. Grigg, Alfred Blanton, David Beam.
Catawba—Dr. J. R. Ellis.
Chatham—Silas Burns, W. C. Gunter, Jno. Manning, jr., H. W. Dixon, Nathan Stout.
Cherokee—G. W. Dickey.
Cabarrus—W. M. Coleman.
New Hanover—Edward Kidder, Maj. J. L. Rhodes, Jno. M. Clark.
Northampton—Jno. B. Odom.
Orange—M. J. W. McCauley, H. N. Brown.
Polk—N. B. Hampton, Jesse Rhodes.
Rockingham—Thos. Settle.
Richmond—Alfred Dockery, Dr. O. Hadley.
Randolph—E. T. Blair, Nathan Robins, Joel Ashworth.
Rutherford—W. H. Logan, C. L. Harris, G. W. Logan, N. Scoggin, R. W. Logan, J. B. Carpenter.
Rowan—Dr. I. W. Jones.
Roanoke Island—J. W. Etheridge.
Robeson—Thos. A. Norment.
Stanly—L. C. Morton.
Stokes—A. H. Joyce.
Surry—S. Forkner.
Transylvania—J. C. Duckworth.
Union—Jonathan Trull.
Wilkes—C. J. Cowles, Capt. J. Q. A. Bryan.
Wake—W. W. Holden, W. R. Richardson, Jos. W. Holden, G. H. Alford, H. T. Clawson, J. R. Harrison, J. C. L. Harris, J. F. Taylor, Willie D. Jones, W. H. Harrison, Jos. D. Hayes, B. F. Strickland, R. K. Ferrell, B. S. D. Williams, Jeff. Fisher.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, John Robinson, E. Coor, Thos. A. Deans.
Washington—J. A. Melson, E. H. Willis.
Warren—W. Morgan Powell.
Yancey—G. Garland.
Yadkin—Dr. E. Benbow.
Davidson.—Geo. Riley, W. F. Henderson, Hend Adams, N. Chandler.
Davie.—Jesse Green.
Edgecombe.—G. W. Stanton, John Norfleet.
Forsyth.—Adam Snow, P. A. Wilson, E. B. Teague, W. B. Stype, Dr. J. L. Johnson, I. G. Lash.
Franklin.—A. M. Timberlake.
Guilford.—Robt. P. Dick, A. W. Tourgee, Jona. Harris, Dr. A. B. Chapin, J. S. Holton.
Granville.—Dr. E. Grissom, W. H. Jenkins, E. B. Lyon.
Gaston.—D. A. Jenkins.
Greene.—W. P. Grimsley, Dr. F. H. Rountree, E. H. Coward, R. J. Williams.
Henderson.—A. H. Jones, Jas. Blythe, Robt. Hamilton, Dr. W. D. Whitted.
Haywood.—G. W. B. Garrett.
Harnett.—Jas. S. Harrington.
Halifax.—J. A. Reid.
Johnston.—Dr. J. T. Leach, W. A. Smith, T. D. Snead, B. R. Hinnant.
Jackson.—R. H. Cannon.
Lincoln.—J. F. Phifer.
Lenoir.—R. W. King.
Mecklenburg.—Dr. W. Sloan.
Macon.—R. M. Henry.
Montgomery.—Allen Jordan.
Moore.—W. B. Richardson, W. M. Black.
Nash.—A. B. Baines.
Madison.—G. W. Gahagan.
Washington City.—Dr. R. J. Powell, B. S. Hedrick, D. R. Goodloe.

The suicide of two young lovers at Santi Spiritus, in Cuba, has caused a great sensation there. A young man, says a correspondent, rendered desperate at being refused the hand of his adored, on account of his poverty, proposed to her the fatal alternative from which Hamlet shrunk back appalled. She consented, and, leaning her head on the shoulder of her lover, received from him that death which was welcome in his company; a second shot from his revolver, and the pair were united in death, Romeo and Juliet, No. 2.

London *Punch* is very anxious always to record, in an appropriate manner, the changes of fashion. The latest achievement is a picture, representing a fashionable and affectionate couple, the husband searching vigorously in his waistcoat pockets. The young wife inquires: "Have you lost your watch, love?" and he replies: "No, darling, 'twas a new Bonnet I had for you somewhere."

For the Sentinel.

Duty of the South.

The Northern papers which profess to be friends of the Constitution and of the South, and the Southern papers, say that they do not know what advice to give to the people of the South. The duty of the Southern people is as plain as the face of the sun at noon day in a cloudless sky. People are too apt to look at what is politic, rather than at what is right. "Do right if the heavens fall," is an old and proper adage. It is right for the Southern people to stand firmly by Andrew Johnson. It is their duty to stand firmly by the Constitution of their fathers, by which Mr. Johnson stands unflinchingly, and with him to stand or fall. But if the Southerners do not obey the behests of the Radicals they will be ruined!—Do *right*, and leave the consequences with God. Andrew Johnson has stood, as the Heaven ordained power, between the South and ruin, and it would be base ingratitude to desert him, and a casting off of Heaven's help. God works by means and through men. Moses, a man—a fugitive from Egypt, braved the Egyptian monarch, hurled defiance in his teeth, and led the children of Israel from their bondage to the promised land, because their cry had gone up to the God of hosts. So will the cry of his people of the down-trodden South go up to Heaven, and a Moses, perhaps Andrew Johnson, will lead them to deliverance. If to suffer be necessary, let the Southern people suffer; if to die it must be, so let it be; but, "hoping in God," let them "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord;" but never, never, never lend a helping hand to bind themselves with the slavish chains of a fanatical despotism. And may God give them deliverance!

SO MOTE IT BE.

Approaching Elections.

Elections in three States are now close at hand. New Hampshire leads off on the second Tuesday in this month. A Governor, three Congressmen, a Railroad Commissioner, members of both Houses of the Legislature, and some county officers, are to be chosen. Walter Harriman is the Republican, and John G. Sinclair the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The vote stood last year:

Republican	25,137
Democratic	20,481
Republican majority	4,656

Connecticut will hold its election on the first Monday in April. The Radicals have nominated General Joseph E. Hawley, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Democratic nominee for the same office is James E. English, formerly a member of Congress, when he was a war Democrat. The vote of last year stood thus:

Republican	43,974
Democratic	43,433
Republican majority	541

Lieutenant Governor Winchester and Mr. Pease, the Secretary of State, elected last year on the Radical ticket with Governor Hawley, have repudiated Radicalism, and are now supporting the Democratic nominees. They have issued an address to the people of Connecticut that they can no longer support the revolutionary doctrines and disorganizing measures of the present Congress.

Rhode Island will hold its election on the first Wednesday in April. The Radicals have nominated General Burnside, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Democrats have made no nomination yet, and it is believed will make none. The vote last year stood:

Republican	8,197
Democratic	2,816
Republican majority	5,381

IMPEACHMENT—SHORT SESSION.—A special in the *Sun* says:

It appears to be settled that the present session of the fortieth Congress shall not extend beyond this week; but this is to be definitely settled in caucus of the Republican members to-morrow night.

No important legislation is to be attempted except the impeachment investigation, which will undoubtedly be resumed and referred to a committee, with power to pursue the examination of witnesses during the recess and report at the next session, which will likely commence on the first Monday in October.

A struggle is in progress to get the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee, in conjunction with an additional special committee of six members. General Butler disapproves of the line of investigation pursued, and the character of the testimony sought by Mr. Ashley. General Butler thinks it futile to be fishing for minnows when they should be trying to catch a whale, and therfore he will move for an abandonment of pretty charges against Mr. Johnson, and urge a trial on broader and less personal grounds viz.: Usurpation of the legislative power and the disposition of the railroad interests in the South. The latter proposition may be abandoned, as it is shown that the railroad property was disposed of under direction of Mr. Stanton and General Thomas.

Nearly all the journals of Texas are urging the necessity of planting largely in corn, and wisely, too, for the great increase superinduced upon the population of that State by immigration will add largely to the demand for grain.

The Tennessee Legislature unanimously passed a joint resolution calling upon the Federal Government for troops to protect the people of that State. The Conservative members voted for it on the ground that its adoption would save them from Brownlow's militia.

MARRIED,

On the 25th. of Dec. 1866, by Rev. W S. Hester, Mr. EDWARD L. FLEMMING and Miss FANNIE L. HESTER, all of Granville County, N. C.

DIED.

At Kittrell's Springs, Feb. 4, 1867, CHARLES JULIUS MCGOWAN, son of Patrick and E. B. McGowan, aged 15 years and 14 days. He was greatly afflicted with disease, for a long time previous to his death, and bore its pains with uncomplaining patience and submission. In the ordeal of much suffering he was refined for the "better land."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS MATERIALS.

AMERICAN and English Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Iron, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, House Bells, Sash Weights, Paper Hangings and a general stock of Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Jan 25-144-1f Newbern, N. C.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

277 Washington St., Boston.

PUBLISH UPWARDS OF 500 MUSIC BOOKS, comprising Theoretical and Practical Works in every branch of Musical Science. Among these are Richardson's New Method for the Piano, $3.75; Modern School for the Organ, by Zundell, $4; Rassini's Art of Singing—Complete, $4; Abridged, $3. Spohr's Violin—Complete—$4; Abridged $2; Berbiguier's Flute, $3; "The Home Circle Series" of Piano-forte Music, 9 Vols. each, plain, $3.50; Cloth, $5; Gilt, $4; Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Cloth $2.75; Boards, $2.50; The Harp of Judah and The Jubilate, by *L. O. Emerson*, each $1,38; Golden Wreath and Merry Chimes, *Emerson*, each 50 cts. Also, all the Standard Operas, Masses, Oratorios and Cantatas, and a complete series of Libretttos. Complete Catalogues of Books and Sheet Music will be furnished on application.
mar 6-179-4c

DRY GOODS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMing my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats. (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.
mar 6 177-6t

FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED TO ME BY WM. B. SMITH, & CO. I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville Street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL and office requisites, Garden Seeds, Fixtures, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

The Crescent Monthly, The Rural JOURNAL,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good to the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher;

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions; and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm B. Smith & Co, other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb 1867.

R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th. March 1867.

R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-dlw2awtds Trustee.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Trade St., opposite Mansion House,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

GOLD, SILVER, BULLION, SOUTHERN Bank Notes, sight and time exchange, stocks, bonds and coupons, bought and sold.

Deposits received, subject to sight checks, and six per cent. interest allowed.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and Southern bank notes, on commission.

Business paper discounted on reasonable terms and money loaned on collaterals.

REFER, to Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C. Jesse. H. Lindsay, Esq., Greensboro N. C.
mar 8-179-eod-3m

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kits.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sard nes.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SHOT AND POWDER.—In large quantity, just to hand.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 7-178-tf Com. Merchant,

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.
Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF

Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.30
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.30
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	14.30
Salts	2
Insoluble	3.60
	99.80

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE,	Warren County, N. C.
J. S. FOOTE,	"
COL JOHN WIMBISH,	Granville "
B. T. BALLARD,	Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS,	" "
R. F. YARBOROUGH,	" "
L. BATTLE,	Nash County, N. C.
J. H. AVENT,	" "
W. T. WRIGHT,	" "
L. M. CONYERS,	" "
H. G. WILLIAMS,	" "
J. P. HILLIARD,	" "
J. P. JENKINS,	" "
J. J. THORNTON,	" "
DR. W. H. WATSON,	" "
T. J. BODDIE,	Nash County, North Carolina.
J. S. BODDIE,	" "
HON S. H. ROGERS	Wake "
T. P. BRASWELL,	Edgecomb "
J. H. ARMSTRONG,	" "
J. L. LYON,	" "
E. H. FLOWERS,	" "
COL G. W. HAMMOND,	" "
W. W. BARKER,	" "
J. B. TAYLOR,	" "
J. N. TAYLOR,	" "
GEN. M. W. RANSOM,	Northampton "
W. P. SOLOMON,	Halifax, "
W. T. TAYLOR,	Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Franklin and Warren counties, N. C. and Greenville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.
Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg.
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	par
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	1
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" L

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEI.

Saturday Evening, March 9, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—See the announcement of Mitchell, Allen & Co., who have everything on hand that is necessary for builders.

MAYOR'S COURT.—R. J. Cassidy and Thos. Gee were arrested, last night, by the watch, by order of the Chief of Police, and were this morning brought before the Mayor, charged with breaking open the store of E. A. Whitaker, on Monday night last, and stealing therefrom a lot of snuff, sausage, soap, &c. The following witnesses were examined on oath:

E. A. Whitaker, who identified the stolen articles;

Charles Beasley, who swore that Cassidy offered to sell him some of the identical articles exhibited;

Edwin Rogers, who recognized the prisoners as the same men, from whom he bought soap and snuff on yesterday,—the prisoners having stated that *they* purchased said articles at auction;

Julius Crawford, who testified to having bought soap and snuff from the prisoners on yesterday.

Cassidy told Crawford that he got the articles in Norfolk, Va.

The Mayor fined each of them $10 for peddling goods in the City, without license, and then held them to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer for the larceny.

In default of bail, they were *caged*.

These recent prompt arrests speak well for the efficiency of the Mayor and his police.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We return our thanks to those of our cotemporaries, who have noticed our enlaregment in such kind and generous terms. We cordially reciprocate all their good wishes.

FRANKLIN.—We respectfully suggest to our correspondent "*Franklin*," that he has not fully surveyed the *situation*. Morever, we submit that this is no time for violent language. The crisis demands great coolness and consideration.

ALMOST A FIGHT.—We understand, from the Winston *Sentinel*, that the editor of the Salem *Observer*, John H. Boner, has been very abusive personally of Mr. Mathes, the gallant editor of the *Sentinel*. Mr. Boner went so far as to challenge Mr. Mathes, through the *Observer*, to mortal combat.—Mr. M. determined to gratify him, and accepted his challenge. But Johnny didn't mean it and crawled out like a crab. We are glad of it. We do not believe in the code of honor. But a person should stand up, or cease to play the braggadocia. We commend to Johnny the following:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too:
But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise," &c., &c.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical College of Richmond has just closed its session, having graduated twenty young gentlemen, conferring upon them the degree of Doctor of Medicine. We observe but one from this State: Jas. N. Torrence, of Gaston. This school has a good reputation and an able Faculty, yet Southern young men must go North for a medical education!

COLORED MEETING.—We learn that a meeting of the colored people of this city some 900 in number, was held last night, in the old stable building near the Baptist church, to cooperate with the Dorrite Convention to assemble here on the 27th. We learn Jas. N. Jeffries, colored, presided, and C. L. Harris, W. R. Richardson, and J. F. Taylor, whites, addressed the meeting.

BANK DEFALCATION.—The recent defalcation of the clerks in the Mechanic's National Bank, of Baltimore, to the amount of $300,000, causes much surprise in that city. The officers have heretofore sustained unblemished reputations. Dealing in stock exchanges, and trading upon other people's money, are the alleged causes. Several other National Banks at the North have suffered severely.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—We have received a neat pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Medical Society of the State, at its annual meeting held in this city in June, 1866. We gave a synopsis of its proceedings at the time. The pamphlet was printed by Messrs. Engelhard and Price, Wilmington.

What Ought the South to Do?

The New York *Herald*, which has shown itself no friend to the South, in any respect, in urging upon the Southern people the acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, employs the following remarks:

"Looking to this end, the Southern planters ought to take hold of this business at once; for if they lead off actively and systematically in meeting the conditions of Congress, every State involved in these necessities may be restored to both Houses in season to have a voice in the coming Presidential election. Against the North Southern politicians, still looking to the old landmarks, may regard the vote of the South for the next President with indifference.—But they cannot so regard the important question of the return of financial confidence and Northern and European capital, skill and enterprise in the Southern States. Restoration will settle this problem at once in such a new epoch of Southern prosperity as no Southern Confederacy dreamer ever dreamed of under King Cotton.

And yet again, in behalf of Southern interests and the general welfare, the votes of the South may be very powerful in Congress in the reconstruction of our whole financial system, national banks, bonds, currency, internal and external taxes, retrenchment and reform, which, taken all together, will soon mark the dividing lines of a new organization of parties. It is also certain that when any one of the excluded States shall have fulfilled these conditions of Congress, all disfranchisements and disabilities on account of the rebellion will be removed. These inducements and crowning advantages of material prosperity, political power, and a full restoration to all the blessings of the Union, ought to bring the Southern rebel leaders, temporarily disfranchised, to active co-operation in the ultimatum of Congress. The Southern white landlord, if he will only try, may make his black laborer a political ally for life against all comers, and all political combinations. Thus, with this very element of the negro vote, the South, in behalf of Southern interests, may soon assume a more compact front in Congress than it has ever held heretofore. Every consideration of wisdom pleads for Southern submission, promptly and in good faith to the terms of Congress. It is so settled, and there is no way of escape."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Courier* gives us this list of National complaints: England has Bright's disease of the kidneys; Russia a monomania for Turkey; France a morbid appetite for Blue Rhine; Turkey, surfeit of Greece; United States the black vomit; New England water on the brain, and a hydrophobic dread of rum in public; Austria a craving for Prussian Blue; Prussia suffers from Prussi Acid; F maudlin over Pope's Rape of the L Rome.)

Demorest's Mirrorof Fashions for March says:

"The wide and tilting hoops, which for a long time were universal, have now entirely disappeared (in New York) and are seen only among that class of *domestic servants*, who fall heirs to the *cast off garments* of their mistresses."

Hereafter when we see a woman spreading herse f on the street, incased in a 'tilter,' the question will naturally suggest itself, is that a servant cutting a swell with her mistress' "things?"

The saying of Oxenstiean, Chancellor of Sweden, to his son, when he sent him to travel abroad, says the Memphis *Appeal*, has been often quoted. "Go! my son," said he, "and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." If he had added the word "honesty," also, he would have expressed the whole sad truth.

The Indiana Senate recently passed a bill to amend an act concerning interest on money. Afterwards it was discovered that the act proposed to be amended was not on the statute books, having been repealed in 1861.

The little village of Lacon, on the Illinois river, with a population of twenty-five hundred, paid last year a revenue tax of over two millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

THERE is a windmill in successful operation in Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas. Wheat and corn are ground in large quantities. There are many "wind mills" in operation nearer home.

The Athens (Ga.,) *Banner* says the wheat in that section has not been injured by the late severe weather, and the prospect is good for an abundant harvest. Similar reports have been received by the *Banner* of the crops in upper Georgia.

The amount of taxes on cotton collected in the Southern States in 1866 was $15,152,000.85.

At a fashionable church in New York the contribution plates are carried round by the young ladies, to the great benefit of the Treasury.

A cut finger is best protected by being encased by a rag moistened with flower and water. This will harden and remain firm till healing is complete.

The remains of Gen. A. P. Hill, now buried where he fell, near Petersburg, are to be removed to Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond.

Punch suggests that after dinner conversation should be called post brandial instead of post prandial.

A colored boy, eighteen years old, has been found in LaGrange, Mo., who did not know he was emancipated.

A correspondent says that since his arrival in New Orleans he has been introduced to forty Generals, two hundred Colonels and Majors, and Captains without number; but, in the whole course of his journey, he has not come across any Sergeants, Corporals, or privates.

Judge Cady, who was strongly "anti-woman's rights," used to address his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as "My dear sir."

An Ohio exchange closes an obituary of an old citizen thus: "He was honest and industrious until enfeebled by disease and age."

Brigham Young, Jr., was on the floor of the House of Representatives, Thursday. He is represented as an intelligent looking youth, with the neck of an ox.

There are 484,000 Catholics in New York city, 25,000 of whom are regular church attendants. The total includes 50,000 young men between the ages of fifteen and thirty.

What air does the young mouse sing to the old mouse, when biting his way through the scenery at the opera? "Hear me gnaw, ma."

Port Royal, Va., is a good place for young men to migrate to. There are in it twenty-two beautiful and well-educated marriageable girls, and not a single bachelor.

Natchez sends a saddle to Paris made of Mississippi leopard and native rattle-snake skins.

"Speech is silver, but silence golden," Hense the expression, hush money.—*Punch.*

From the Wilmington *Journal*.

Texas vs. North Carolina.

Some how we have managed to look upon North Carolina as the best State on this continent. Why we have come to this conclusion we are not prepared to say. It may be from love of nativity, or for climate, or from a life-residence. However our feelings may be, the many reports received from friends who leave the "Old North State" for new climes, certainly go far to make us love our mother more and more. We have been permitted to copy the following extract of a private letter from an intelligent gentleman, who appears to have been anxious to see some of the world. His experience will no doubt prove beneficial to many others:

"LEXINGTON, Texas, Feb. 6, 1867.

"I seat myself, thinking you would be pleased to have a few lines from these "diggins." I left Wilmington January 2d, and landed in Galveston the 7th. I came via Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. It cost me about $90 from Carthage to Galveston. It was a pleasant trip to Galveston, but anything else since.

I have been here about a month, and have been travelling nearly all the time—have gone over several counties said to be the garden spot of Texas; I have found it very difficult and expensive travel in the State. We are told in North Carolina that Texans take emigrants by the hand, and all that kind of thing; but I have found, after much experience, that they take you first by the purse, and every one that gets a wipe at you seems determined to 'size your pile.'

Texas hospitality extends as far as your money goes, and 'nary step' farther. I have traveled in all kinds of ways here, high, low, public, obscure and impenetrable, and almost invariably, every morning, I had to pile out my specie, and often regular tavern prices for miserable accommodations.

"I am pleased with nothing in this country except the fertility of the soil. That is fully equal to all you have ever heard about it. Most of this central Texas is prairie country, and very little rain falls here. I learn from old settlers that the good crop years will not average more than four out of ten. Some summers they have no rain at all, then they do not make the seed planted.

"The lands on the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado rivers are more certain. There they make more or less every year. Last year being what they call a wet year, the river lands only made about half a bale to the acre, but the uplands averaged a bale. This the prairies may not do again for three or four years.

"The climate, contrary to my expectations, is very unpleasant—some days very mild and warm, then again severely cold. I have felt the cold as sensibly here as I ever did in North Carolina. Diseases of the lungs are very common, being caused by the sudden changes from warm to cold. I had thought that a norther was of short duration, but I find that it frequently lasts from one to five days.

"The range here is failing fast—stock becomes poor in winter, but live the year round without being fed. A gentleman in this county (Burleson) told me that he had been here fourteen years and never had to fatten his pork but twice during the time. I have seen the farmers driving their hogs from the woods to market—fine fat pork, too. Water is very scarce in this county. I have traveled about four hundred miles and think I saw only six running streams. Only one of these was sufficient to turn a mill. They do all their grinding and sawing here by steam and horse power. Were it not for the irregularity of the climate and seasons here, this would be one of the finest countries in the world; but that will prevent it from being a very desirable place to live in.

These people lead a rough hard life. They are destitute of a multitude of the comforts and conveniences of life. Timber is very scarce here, hence their buildings, many of them, are very uncomfortable. Every man here, even from the lowest plowman to the highest professional character, is a "sharper." Hence, the poor "emigrant" is often fleeced of his little means before he turns round often. There is no established system of labor, prices, or anything else here; consequently a "new comer" cannot make his calculations definitely, but has to go it blind, and trust to Providence—and, from present appearances, it would seem that Providence don't have very much to do with this country. In Brenham, they asked me $40 in gold to carry me and my trunk 45 miles. I left my trunk and adopted the infantry mode of transportation. I have walked over 90 miles since I have been in the State.

My Texas fever has abated very much—it is down about zero now—the entire system is cool—curiosity gratified, &c., &c. I can now adopt fully the sentiments of the song,

"The Old North State forever."

Just now, I can, to a considerable extent, sympathize with the "Prodigal Son," and am almost ready to say, "I will arise and go." But it is "no go" now.

All things considered, I think I can do better in North Carolina than I can here. A man can't make much money there, but then a little there "goes a long ways."

Sauce for the Goose, etc.

The principal reason given by Radicalism to warrant the establishment of a military government and the destruction of civil government in ten States in the Union, is that these ten States contemptuously rejected the proposed constitutional amendment of June 13, 1866. But Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky also rejected it. Are these States to be subjected to military rule? And only last week, the Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Legislature, after a long and painful gestation, brought forth two reports—a majority report, which proposes to refer the whole matter to the next Legislature, and a minority report, which is willing that the amendment should be adopted, but cannot consider the amendment as a finality, and looks upon it as only a step in the work of reconstruction. Why should not Massachusetts at once be put under martial law, and her Senators and Representatives sent home, and all her whites disfranchised, and some Southern General in the army immediately put in command over the two rebellious States—Massachusetts, which refused to consider the amendment till next year or at some other future time, and Connecticut, which, by a vote n ore than six thousand, denies to negroes in that State the elective franchise? The rebellious Legislature of Ohio also refuses to vote for equal suffrage. Why not appoint a military Governor in that State? Surely, sauce for the Southern goose is sauce for the Northern gander: and the latest "plan" for "reconstructing" a State government, by wholly annihilating it, will be in complete unless States rebelling against Radical measures at the North are subjected to like pains and penalties with rebellious and amendment rejecting Southern States.—*N. Y. World.*

The "Scottish Rite" of Free Masonry in the District of Columbia, which belongs to the Southern jurisdiction of that order, was suspended during the war, as no communication could be held with General Albert Pike, the Sovereign Inspector General. But the Consistory has resumed its labors and a Lodge of Perfection will be at once organized.

A correspondent asks us if "it is proper to call the Atlantic and Great Western railroad "a modern Colossus." Yes; if he means 'the Colossus of *roads*."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Saturday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 8, P. M.

In the *House*, a motion to suspend the rules, for the purpose of introducing a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest Treasury funds, not over seventy millions, to purchase compound interest notes at par, failed.

A joint resolution, appropriating $50,000 for the Paris Exposition, passed.

On motion, the members were authorized to draw the stationery allowed them for the short session.

The Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to furnish the House with any information he may have relative to property seized in Louisiana.

The House ordered the appointment of a committee on Foreign Relations, to take into immediate consideration the Canadian Confederation, and resolutions of sympathy for Ireland.

Mr. Stevens moved the resuscitation of the committee on reconstruction, by a suspension of the rules. Not agreed to.

In the *Senate*, there was an unimportant and long discussion on presenting Geo. Peabody with a gold medal, and on the exclusion of liquor from the Committee rooms.

BY THE CABLE—UPRISING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 7.

The Dublin dispatches give the following accounts:

The fight, on Tuesday, was eight miles South of Dublin, between the armed Police and the Fenians. One Fenian was killed, five wounded and two hundred captured. The Fenians retreated to the hills North of Dublin. The troops are in pursuit.

The Police station at Kilmallock, in Munster County, nineteen miles South of Limerick, was attacked by the Fenians, who were repulsed, losing three killed and nineteen captured.

The Police barracks in Dromore County have been burned.

The manager of the Union Bank and the mounted police messenger have been shot in Dromore.

The Dublin reports state that the Fenians seem to be well supplied with rations. They have risen suddenly in all parts of Ireland. They have attacked the coast guard in Kilmagh county, Fort Clary, Wicklow county, and other stations, taking the arms at those places. The excitement in Tipperary is intense.

DUBLIN, Mar. 7, P. M.

All quiet here. The reports from Cork, Limerick and Waterford represent that there are no signs of disturbance. Thirteen prisoners have been taken at Limerick.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March, 8, P. M.

Cotton declined, 29¼; sales of 1500 bales.

Flour firmer; Western $8.40@$12.

Sugar dull and lower; Muscovado 10¼@10¾.

Coffee firm.

Naval Stores quiet.

Freights unchanged.

Five-twenties of '62, 109¼. Gold $1.34.

LONDON, March 8.

Console 90¼. Bonds 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.

Cotton—Middling uplands, 13½; Middling Orleans, 13¾.

BALTIMORE, March 8.

Cotton dull; 28@29.

Coffee firm.

Sugar firm.

Flour steady.

White Corn $1.03; yellow 97@$1.

Mess Pork $22.

Afternoon Dispatches.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Stocks strong. 5-20's of '62 $109. Exchange, sight, 9¾; 60 days 8¾. Gold $1.34¼.

Cotton dull; middling uplands 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.

Cotton still tending downward. Middling uplands 13¼; middling Orleans 13¾.

SHERMAN'S BILL PROCLAIMED LAW IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.

Gov. Wells has proclaimed as the law, governing all elections, the Sherman-Shellabarger Act.

Martin County.

A correspondent of the Tarboro' *Southerner* gives the following account of "matters and things" in this County during the week of Superior Court just passed:

"Judge Barnes presided with marked ability and urbanity, and his opinion and decision on the important question of the Stay Law was generally approved. It is refreshing to see, notwithstanding the changes and calamities produced by the late terrible war, the independence of the Judiciary as a department of the Government is maintained, leaving us some hope yet, that the checks and balances heretofore provided for constitutional liberty are respected. The civil trial docket numbered about thirty. Many of the cases were disposed of, several abated by the death of the parties, and others were compromised. The State docket numbered about fifteen. Not more than two trials were had, and these for small affrays. The highest fine imposed was $20, and not one imprisoned. But *one free person of color* was indicted, and with this exception no other colored person was seen in the Court House. Two indictments and two presentments were the only cases returned by the Grand Jury. The civil appearance docket numbered 260; of these a large proportion paid the one-tenth—many paid in full—and several were compromised. Time to plead was readily given to Executors and Administrators who were not prepared to plead, and pleas were entered in the residue of the cases, and the whole business of the Court disposed of in less than four days. We challenge any other County at this Spring Term to show a better record."

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of **Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.**

repair ng done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS, GOLD-PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little nicetics that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.

Feb 25-170-3m

COACH MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

WE KEEP A FULL STOCK OF CARRIAGE, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Seats, Shafts, Axles and Springs, Coach Trimming, Enamelled Cloth, Dash, Collar and Harness Leather, Carved Parts, Malcable Castings, Plated Bands, Bolts, Tire Iron, Gig Trees, Harness Collars, Buckles, Bits, Fronts, Winkers Ornaments, Rosette, Gag Runners, Terrets, Pad Screws and General Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

Jan 29-147-1t Newbern N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF VERY SUPERIOR Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Bush Hooks, Scythes and Cradles, Axes, Iron, Steel, Sheep Shears, Agricultural Machines, Fish, Guano, Mapes Super Phosphate &c., &c., at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.

Agricultural House and Hardware Store.

Jan 25-145-1t Newbern, N. C.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	37
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	40
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	45
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	23
South Carolina "	23
Georgia "	23
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	23
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	4

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	24
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	37
" Roxboro	35
" Thomasville	35
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	21
" Washington	4
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	30
Merchants', Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	28
Virginia Bank notes, average	23
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	20
Gold	134
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	30
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	34
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, 4.	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER. RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	15@17
BEEF	12½@20
BUTTER	25@35
COTTON	22@24
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@33
EGGS	12½@15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	$2 50@3 00
" " Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	3 @50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@15 00
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 25@1 40
MOLASSES	60@70
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 35@1 50
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

NEWBERN, March 7.—Cotton (tax unpaid) 21@22. Flour $9,50@$10. Spirits Turpentine (tax paid) 56c. Rosin 90c.@$5. Mess Pork $20@$26. Corn 95c.@$1. Shingles $3,50@$5,50 per M.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 6.—Bacon 15@17. Beef 8@10. Butter 20@30. Cotton 27@28. Cotton Yarns $2,60@$2,75. 4-4 Sheetings 18@22. Flour, family, $13@$15,50; superfine $14@$15. Turpentine $2,50@$3.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Turpentine, $4,50 for yellow dip and $2,80 for hard, per 280 lbs. Spirits 53 cts. per gal. Rosin $2,12½@$3,75. Tar $1,85 per bbl. Cotton 27@28.

PETERSBURG, March 7.—Cotton 26½@27½. Tobacco, Lugs $2,50@$12; Leaf $4@$60, according to quality. Bacon, Western, 13@14c. Fertilizers—prices varying, according to quality, from $40@$90 per ton.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, March 7.—Bacon, Va. and N. C., 14@17. Cotton 24@28½. Flour $11@$18. Herrings, N. C. cut, $10. Corn, 91@95.—Molasses 55@80. Staves $35@$100 per M.

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS. ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES. FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

Feb 9-157-tf

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S.

Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at, M. ROSENBAUM'S.

Feb 9-157-tf

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES,

DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

NOW LANDING EX SCHOONER SUSANNA

193 hogsheads, 63 tierces, 11 barrels, } Bright New Crop Clayed Molasses, } In Prime New Packages.

We offer the above for CASH at New York prices. Half of the cargo being already engaged, orders should be sent in promptly.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO

Feb 25-170-1w Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.

mar 2-175-tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Tierces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.

mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school. Address,

MISS. LOUISE TRACY,

mar 2-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1850-'51, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.

mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sanks, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.

WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secr'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or had, when last heard from) and a scar.)

Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

NOW THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 25th. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.

Feb 22-168-1m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Feb. 23d. 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPply artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, have nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificate (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from these counties—to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell.

The Sheriff of Caswell reported 3; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 5; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of N. C.

Feb 23-167-2w

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2 175-tf

THE PIANIST'S ALBUM;

A COLLECTION OF

Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Four-Hand Pieces, Dances, &c.

A BRILLIANT SET OF PIANO FORTE GEMS, SUITED to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with THE POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY.

This new volume, being the third of the "HOME CIRCLE," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES in a convenient form. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, plain, $2 50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers, and mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

mar 1-174-4t

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.

Feb. 14 161-tf

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

4 feet per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12,00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $2,00.
Do " Hillsboro, 2,20
Do " Raleigh, 2,70.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
W. N. C. R. R.

Dec 5-67

NOTICE.

AS ASSIGNEES OF J. F. FOARD, WE SHALL SELL at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 15th. day of March 1867, *one hundred and eighty-two Shares* of the Capital Stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX. WALKER,
O. C. FARRAR,
J. D. WALKER

Feb 9-1867-1m

AUCTION HOUSES.

N. C. HAY.

20 BALES prime N. Carolina Hay in Store and for sale cheap.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb 25-171-tf Auctioneer.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,

and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co, Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

AUCTION,

AND

GROCERY BUSINESS.

I HAVE AGAIN CONNECTED WITH MY FAMILY Grocery the auction business and solicit consignments of articles of every kind either at public or private Sale.

All business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to.

L. W. PECK.

Jan 28-146-2awd2m

FOR RENT.

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

mar 6-177-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

ESTABLISED IN 1856.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN ON Monday, the 18th. Feb. 1867, and continue twenty weeks. We can accommodate a few more borders. Application should be made immediately to secure admission.

This Institution is not sectarian; the creeds of all denominations are duly respected. Pupils are expected to attend the Church of which their parents are members.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. The young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, miss Sallie J Cail, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

FACULTY.

REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M. Prest. and Prof. of Ancient Languages and Philosophy.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.

Mrs. JULIA R. WILLIAMS, Teacher of English Literature and French.

Miss SALLIE J. CAIL, Governess, Teacher of Music and Painting.

Miss ELLEN WRIGHT, Teacher of Music.

Miss MARY M. RAWLS, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

TERMS, very moderate. For particulars send for a Circular. Address,

REV. S. MILTON FROST,
President.

Feb 6-155-2awlm

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad,

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, PRESIDENT, Professor Belles Lettres.

REV. J. S. B. CLARKE, Chaplain, and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy.

REV. JOSEPH R. RIDDICK, Prof. Anc. Languages.

WILL. LOFTIN HARGRAVE, A. M., Professor Music and Modern Languages

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE LAW. Ratified Feb. 26, 1867.

RULES OF TAXATION.

RULE 1. Taxes hereinafter imposed on purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings, income or profits, shall be, unless otherwise directed, on the total amount thereof during the year preceding the 1st day of April of each year; *Provided*, that purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings or profits on which taxes were paid for the three months, preceding the first day of July, 1866, under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12th, 1866, shall be exempt.

RULE 2. Articles taxed *ad valorem* shall not be liable to such tax, when in the hands of traders and others who list the purchases or sales of said articles.

RULE 3. Property and purchases, sales or receipts, taxed at a higher rate, shall not be liable to pay any other tax, at a lower rate, but the imposition of a tax for license to carry on any trade or business, shall not relieve the property or stock in trade from the property tax, unless there is likewise a tax on the receipts, purchases, earnings or sales of such business or trade.

RULE 4. When the purchases, receipts, earnings or sales of any Corporation or Joint Stock company are taxed, the shares of stock therein owned by individuals shall not be liable to *ad valorem* tax.

RULE 5. Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, except as hereinafter is excepted, shall be liable to taxation in the same manner as individuals, and shall list their property and other taxables, through their chief officer or agent, and no person shall be required to include, as part of his personal property and investments, any share or portion of the capital stock or property of any company or corporation, which is required to list its capital and property for taxation in this State.

RULE 6. Railroad, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies shall not be required to list their property or capital, but the shares thereof shall be listed by the stockholders thereof as part of their investments.

RULE 7. The powers and duties in this Act, or in any other act, relating to the collection and return of State and county Taxes, entrusted to and required of Sheriffs, shall likewise be entrusted to, and required of "Tax Collectors," when such officers are in any county appointed.

RULE 8. Whenever the Sheriff is authorized to collect taxes on unlisted subjects, he is authorized and directed to administer an oath, to ascertain the true amount of taxes due.

SCHEDULE A.

Valuation of real estate to be that of 1860. Personal property to be valued at time of listing.

Poll tax fifty cents. Employees to list their laborers in the county where employed.

The following subjects shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., on the cash value thereof.

1. Real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land.

2. All wagons and other farming utensils, neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, jennets, hogs and sheep, made and raised for sale.

3. Household furniture, exceeding $300 in value. This paragraph includes, besides other furniture, clocks, pictures other than family portraits, and books, over the value of $500.

4. Agricultural products, except family supplies for one year, in the hands of the producer, after the expiration of twelve months from the time the same were produced.

5. Agricultural products, in possession of a purchaser, who does not pay tax on such products as a merchant or trader. Family supplies for one year shall be exempt.

6. Solvent credits, deducting therefrom the liabilities of the tax-payer as principal and as surety, where the principal is insolvent, the term "credits" to include all claims or demands owing to the tax-payer, whether due or not, whether payable in money or other things, and whether owing by persons within or without the State.—Merchants and other traders shall not be bound to list the credits accruing in the regular course of their business, during the twelve months preceding the 1st day of April of the year of listing. No deduction shall be made on account of any obligation given to an insurance company, except to the amount of an assessment already made, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any institution, society, corporation or company.

7. Investments in public bonds and stocks, and the bonds and stocks, or shares, of such corporations and joint stock companies, as do not list their property for taxation as prescribed in Rule 5. This section shall include securities of any State or Government, or municipal corporation, not exempt by the laws of this State or the United States; also shares of stock in Rail Road, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies, whether in or out of the State, as prescribed in Rule 6.

8. Moneys above $100 in value, the term "money" to include coin, bullion, bank notes, and the notes of any State or Government, designed to circulate as money, also deposits, in this State or elsewhere, with individuals or corporations, payable on demand. Coin and bullion, as well as notes, shall be listed at their value in such currency as is commonly paid for taxes.

9. Ships, Barges, Boats and other water craft, or any interest therein, with their tackling, rigging, and furniture, and all else pertaining to them, if exceeding one thousand dollars in value, whether in the waters of this State at the time of listing or not.

10. Capital invested, used or employed in any trade or business, other than is mentioned specially in this class, except where said trade or business is taxed in this Act on the purchases, sales or receipts thereof.

11. All shares of Stock in any National Bank, located within this State, whether held or owned by residents or non-residents of this State, shall be listed for taxation and taxed in the County where the Bank is located, one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of said shares, to be listed and paid by the Cashier.

The subjects mentioned in Class 2d shall pay a tax of one-half of one per cent, *ad valorem*.

1. Gold, silver, and other watches, if exceeding $10 in value.

3. Gold and silver ware and plated ware, if exceeding in value $50.

3. Jewelry worn by males, including watch chains, sales and keys, if collectively exceeding $25 in value.

4. Pleasure carriages and other vehicles, for the conveyance of persons, and also pleasure horses, if exceeding $50 in value.

5. Harps, pianos, violins and other musical instruments in use, if exceeding in value $50.

6. The amount of salaries and fees, if exceeding $500, Ministers of Gospel exempted.

The subjects and persons mentioned in third class shall be taxed as is specially mentioned.

1. On the nett income and profits, if amounting to $500, and less than three thousand dollars, one-half of one per cent.; if amounting to three thousand dollars and upwards, one per cent. The tax imposed in this number shall be in addition to other taxes in this Act imposed, except where laid on gross receipts and dividends and profits assessed [illegible]

2. Every person who brings into the State, or buys from a non-resident, his agent or consignee, by sample or otherwise, spirituous or vinous liquors, ale, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchases during the year preceding the 1st of April of each year; such tax not to be less than thirty cents per gallon.

3. Every person who buys to sell again, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, from the maker in this State his agent, factor or consignee, five per cent. on the amount of his purchases during said year, not to be less than ten cents per gallon; *Provided*, That whenever the purchaser of liquors mentioned in this or the preceding section agrees to pay the tax due the United States or this State on such liquors, said tax shall be held part of the purchase.

Any person in possession of any of the liquors named in this, or the preceding section, shall be deemed liable to pay the highest of said taxes, unless he proves by the oath of himself and also of a credible witness, or certificate of a Sheriff or list taker that the said liquors have been duly listed in this State.

4. The tax on Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Toll Bridges, shall be on the nett receipts, if exceeding $500, ten per cent; on Gates across highways ten dollars.

5. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist, produce dealer, and every other trader, who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize of whatever name or description, one tenth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, in or out of the State, for cash or on credit.

Commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and other persons selling for others as factors or agents, shall pay a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross amount of their sales during the year.

The tax on purchases or sales, as the case may be, of articles, the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and articles, the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall be only one-twentieth of one per cent.

Purchases taxed at a different rate from that imposed in this section, shall not be listed under this section. Merchants and other traders shall list separately their purchasers of liquors, ready made clothing and other articles taxed at a higher rate.

6. Dealers in ready made clothing for males shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of purchases during said year.

7. On the gross receipts of hotel, restaurants, and eating houses, if exceeding $300, the tax shall be one-fourth of one per cent.

8. On the gross receipts of gas companies, one-half of one per cent.

9. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, and the tax on their nett income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, or more, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty five dollars, and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

10. Playing cards 25 cents each pack.

11. On each stud horse and jackass a tax equal to one-half the price charged for the season.

12. Riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, pay one per cent.

13. Every Auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandize, sold by himself, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, two per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

14. Every dirk, bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane and rifle cane, (except arms used for mustering and police duty,) used or worn about the person of any one, one dollar.

Parents or guardians shall list any of said arms worn or used as aforesaid by their minor children or wards.

15. Persons commonly called "Deadheads," traveling on Railroads or Canals, paying nothing or less than two cents per mile, shall be taxed one cent for each mile so traveled during the year preceding the 1st day of April; but public officers, officers of Railroad and Canal Companies, and Ministers of the Gospel, shall not be held to list the number of miles traveled on official duty.

16. Collateral tax, one per cent. if relation is uncle &c., of deceased. If more remote than uncle and aunt, or their issue, then one and a half per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

The Sheriff shall collect the taxes set forth in this schedule annually, unless otherwise directed, and shall, unless provision is made to the contrary, grant to the tax payer license to carry on his business, or use the articles taxed, until the 1st day of July ensuing. But persons having already paid tax under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12, 1866, for license to carry on any business, or use any article for twelve months from July 1st., 1866, shall not pay any further tax under this Act, prior to July 1st, 1867. Retailers of spirituous liquors, who have paid tax according to law, may retail for twelve months from the time of issuing their license without further payment.

SEC. 1. Traveling Theatrical Companies for each County, shall pay ten dollars for each exhibition. When Theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than three months, the tax shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. On Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit, shall be paid for each county, five dollars. On each Lecture for reward, five dollars.

SEC. 3. On Menageries, Museums, Wax Works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary,) on each days and nights exhibiting, shall be paid ten dollars.

SEC. 4. On every exhibition of a circus, for each day or part of a day, twenty dollars for each county, and for each side show to a circus, five dollars.

SEC. 5. On itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, for each county five dollars. Exhibitions of the character mentioned in the preceding sections, in counties whose seats contain less one thousand inhabitants, shall be taxed only one-half the amount above designated. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

SEC. 6. On each public exhibition of Spirit rappings, or other device, by whatever name called, which professes to reveal communications from the spirits of the living or dead, for profit or otherwise, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize, as an inducement to purchase, within the limits of the State, ten dollars for each day such person or establishment continues in operation. This tax shall not be construed to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by violation of law.

SEC. 8. Every Insurance Company, incorporated by this State, taking new policies, $50.

SEC. 9. Every Agency of a Bank incorporated out of the State, $250.

SEC. 10. The tax on public billiard tables shall be $50 each, on private billiard tables $10 each.

When said tables may be used for four months or less, one-half of the above rates shall only be payable.

SEC. 11. To keep a ten pin alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, or bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place, for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place, or game, is kept for amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of $25. When the same may be used for four months, or less, one half of the above rates shall only be paid.

SEC. 12. Any person whose occupation is to keep horses or vehicles to let or to carry persons or things for reward, shall pay a tax of five dollars, and, in addition, fifty cents for each stall.

SEC. 13. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, fifty dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only shall pay twenty dollars. The taxes in this section, shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in Schedule A.

SEC. 14. Any person using a distillery for spirituous liquors, distilled for his own use or for sale, or for others, shall pay, if from grain, twenty-five cents per gallon.

License from county Court or, out of Term time, the special Court, required.

SEC. 15. Every itinerant dentist, &c., ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business.

SEC. 16. Non resident horse drovers one per cent on sales.

SEC. 17. Studhorses, &c., of non residents $10.

SEC. 18. Peddlers $20. Order from 3 Justices out of term time, sufficient. Not necessary to prove applicant is a citizen of U. S.

SEC. 19. Lightning rod men $5 each county.

SEC. 20. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, not the product of his own farm, in quantities equal to one quart and less than one barrel, shall pay twenty-five dollars for every county.

SEC. 21. Gypsies $50.

Persons selling by sample same tax as regular dealers.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in schedule C. shall be listed and paid as is specially therein directed.

Express Companies shall pay four per cent. on gross receipts.

Telegraph Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Foreign Insurance Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Banks shall pay three per cent on dividends.

Seals of the State shall pay $1; Treasurer's Deparment 50 cents; Supreme Court 50 cents; Notary Public, &c., 25 cents; Superior and County Court seals exempt, also those on commission of Justices of the Peace, &c.

On each marriage license, mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying or contracting to convey title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds $3000 and is less than $1,000, 50 cents, and 25 cents in addition for every additional $1,000.

Certain Corporation Charters, granted by the General Assembly, shall pay twenty-five dollars.

EXEMPTIONS.

Exemptions, as heretofore, and also $250 of property to those permanently disabled, and also widows.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Act to Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States—What the Bill Is—What it Provides.

The substance of this most important bill just passed by the Senate and House, and approved by the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1. establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2. gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3. provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers (to be counsellors in the District Courts,) whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron-clad oath, are the pre-requisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign *pro rata* shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assetts on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Section 12, 13, and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were *in esse*; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of District Judge; that everything be turned over to assignees, whether of substance or account, for distribution, except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbid suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjucation, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the register, or if in a foreign country, before the register, or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and must be made by the judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the holding for distribution by the assignee of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by the court, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statement of the bankrupt, who is punishable for contempt for non compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First. Servants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and judgments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as ame ded, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practicable, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action in law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects or the debtor afterwards come into the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted the same shall be divided in the manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the Court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the Court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the Court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors of such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the Court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the Court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The Court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all monies received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; on any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the Court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative clerk or house servant, to any amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next proceeding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a *second* time to the benefits of bankruptcy, whose estate is sufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three-fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 34 forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their failures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES —DISTRICT OF ——, Whereas —— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said —— be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the—day of——, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, at ——, in the said district, this—day of——, A. D.——.

[Seal.]

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the same kind of property as now obtains in ordinary winding up of partnership concerns.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subject matter.

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42, provide that persons absent, with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded upon at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measures they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor to appear, is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting upon, or by publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions; his non-appearance within the time specified causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterwards be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. If it shall appear to the court, after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved of a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt, or his assignee in bankruptcy if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed; and such consent and the proceedings thereunder shall be as binding in all respects on any creditor whose debts are provable, who has not signed the same, as if he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, for the equal benefit of all such creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankrupt. The court, on the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrutcy, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or known or suspected of having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendance of such persons and the production of books and papers in the same manner as in other proceeding in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like right to apply for and obtain a discharge after the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the same manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If the resolution shall not be duly reported, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filings the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution had passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings, and the period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of the resolution and the date of the order for assuming proceeding shall not be reckoned in calculating periods of time prescribed by this act.

Section 44 provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spend any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, willfully or fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from his schedule, any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color or pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of otherwise than by *bona fide* transactions, in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 provide for the punishment of officers of the Court who act wrongly with intention in bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not less than $300 or more than $500, and for imprisonment for less than five years. Also provides the same punishment for malfeasance on the part of all persons who shall forge or cause to be forged, or knowingly allow the forgery of any seal, or commission of either the judge or register, or who shall be guilty of any criminal action or knowledge in the provocation of any false commission or documents of bankruptcy in favor of any parties. Also the same schedule of fees for legal service, &c., is provided as now obtain in proceedings in the Courts of the United States in other matters.

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EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BATTLE, *against* JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly *Sentinel*," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.

Feb 2-151-w6w

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Feb 6-154-3m

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Jan 29-147-1m L. E. HEARN.

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